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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19-20, 1974

Established 1887

**WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:**  
Temp. 11-5 (33-41). Tomorrow showers.  
(34-50). Yesterday's temp. 13-6 (55-43).  
Rain, Temp. 11-9 (53-48). Tomorrow  
cloudy. Temp. 12-9 (54-50). CHAN-  
EL, 20-30. Cloudy. Temp. 17-4 (63-30).  
SE. Temp. 12-3 (55-55). Yester-  
day's temp. 13-6 (55-48).  
LOCAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	12 S	Luxembourg	21.17
Denmark	13 S	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P	Netherlands	1.25 Flor.
Finland	2 F	Nigeria	49 K.
France	2 F	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	123 D.M.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Greece	15 Dr.	Spain	16 Ptas.
Great Britain	10 P	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	24 Rs.	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	20 Rials	Turkey	7.25 Liras
Italy	20 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	60.25
Israel	2.6 Lira	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.



**BARRICADES**—Three boys on their way home from school inspect burning barricades formed by hijacked trucks Friday. As new violence spread across Ireland, a 17-year-old youth was shot dead by British troops while trying to jump a bus and a bomb blast in front of a Catholic school in Belfast injured 12.

## Communists Europe Set for '75

PARIS, Oct. 18 (UPI).—Communist parties will hold a high-level conference next week in East Berlin, according to a communiqué issued today after two days of preparatory talks.

The communiqué concluded that it was an opportunity to convene a conference of Communist parties in Europe and desirable if not later than the 1975, the communiqué stated that the East German party welcomed the suggestions that it be held in East Berlin.

**Anti-China Forum**—Soviet and Italian Communist parties agreed to attend a forum on Sino-Soviet relations, which would not be used by the United Nations as a forum to China, West European Communist party officials said.

They also hoped that the conference would take a Sino-Chinese line. They considered that nonpartisan groups at the conference should not influence the work of parties participating in the conference.

Alexander Gritskov, a member of the Yugoslav Communist Central Committee, said in a preparatory meeting that the Soviet Union had blocked Soviet participation in the conference.

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## Report of Arab-IBM Sale Talks Draws Denial, Stirs Stock Action

CAIRO, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—A two-sentence report on the front page of today's edition of the newspaper Al-Ahram said that a consortium of Arab nations was negotiating to buy the International Business Machines Corp., a giant U.S. electronics company. The report stirred action on stock markets in the West and drew a denial from IBM.

The report, discounted by Western diplomats in Cairo, came from the official Middle East News Agency's London bureau, which attributed it to diplomatic sources in the British capital. No Arab countries in the reported consortium were identified.

IBM plays a vital role in American military technology, and a U.S. official in Washington noted that the firm would lose millions of dollars in defense contracts if it were taken over by foreign interests.

At IBM's headquarters in Armonk, N.Y., the company's chairman, Frank Cary, said "there was no truth to the rumor," that an Arab consortium was negotiating to buy the computer company.

Observers here pointed out that the fact that such a report could cause a stir on the world's stock markets was a powerful demonstration of the Arab's new financial influence.

In Paris, IBM shares, which closed at 387 francs on the Bourse yesterday, rose sharply and broke the 400-franc mark before settling back and closing at 395 today.

In London, IBM stock was quoted in widely diverging price ranges, between \$185 and \$200. In New York, the stock also closed higher.

IBM has issued about 147 million shares of common stock. At yesterday's New York Stock Exchange closing price of \$180, the company has a market value of about \$26.5 billion.

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# Russia Agrees to Increase Emigration Rate Sharply

## Clears Way For Easing U.S. Trade

By Fred Harris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI).

The Soviet Union has agreed to sharp increases in the number of people who will be permitted to emigrate, clearing the way for increased U.S.-Soviet trade, it was announced here today.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said at a news conference at the White House after meeting with President Ford that the "historic" accord relaxing Soviet emigration rules will bring about quick congressional approval of a trade bill giving Moscow most-favored-nation status, granting it nondiscrimination tariff treatment and credits.

The three-sided agreement, involving Congress, the Ford administration and the Soviet Union, provides that Moscow will increase issuance of exit visas for an estimated 130,000 Soviet nationals—many of them Jews—who have asked to emigrate. Sen. Jackson said the accord would mean at least 60,000 people would emigrate annually.

It also provides that the Erezim will refrain from punitive actions or "unreasonable" impediments against those wanting to leave and will continue to withhold the "so-called emigration tax," which took the possessions of many of those previously allowed to depart.

Thirty-one thousand Jews, who make up most of the Soviet emigrants, were allowed to leave in 1973, Jewish sources reported, and 33,000 left last year. However, the sources said, the number this year will be only slightly more than 22,000 if the current flow is maintained.

Let the Drive

Sen. Jackson has led a congressional drive to enable Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel by holding up action on the trade bill. A contender for his party's 1976 presidential nomination, Sen. Jackson sponsored an amendment aimed at forcing a relaxation of Soviet emigration policies.

Following today's announcement, William Eberle, the President's press secretary, said: (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Butz Expects New Grain Deal With Russians

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18 (UPI).—Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz said today that he expects an announcement soon of a new grain deal with the Soviet Union, with shipments staggered to avoid causing an increase in U.S. food prices.

"Russia has been a good customer and we want to keep Russia as a good customer," Mr. Butz said at a news conference before a speech to 16,000 youths attending the Future Farmers of America convention. "Some of the shipments will go through, some will be held over until the next crop year," he said.

Some diplomats expressed doubt that the issue would reach a council vote. This school believed the Africans would use the council session for exhortation of South Africa but stop short of the ultimate action, knowing it faced a veto.

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**WHITE HOUSE MEETING**—American leaders discussing the trade agreement with the Soviet Union and Russia's policy on Jewish emigration Friday. From left to right, Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio; Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash.; Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; President Ford and Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., at White House.

## As Requirement for Middle East Peace

# Russia, Egypt Agree Palestinian State is Needed

MOSCOW, Oct. 18.—The Soviet Union and Egypt agreed today that the establishment of a Palestinian state is a requirement for Middle East peace. They called for setting the Palestine Liberation Organization at the Geneva talks as a full participant.

The PLO is trying to set up an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip, both occupied by Israel since the 1967 Middle East war.

The PLO, headed by Yasser Arafat, is the umbrella structure of major Palestinian guerrilla groups. It has been invited to take part in the UN General Assembly's debate next month on the Palestinian question.

In a statement issued after a visit to Moscow by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, the official Soviet news agency Tass said:

"The U.S.S.R. and Egypt have come to an understanding that a full and ultimate political settlement, which must be accomplished within the framework of the Geneva conference with the aim of establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, is possible only on condition of securing the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to creation of its national home."

"The sides declare for independent participation of representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization on equal terms with other participants at the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East, for the resumption of which at the earliest date they will work."

Russia and Egypt also lauded the UN decision to invite the PLO to take part in the General Assembly's debate as "international recognition of the political importance of the Palestinian problem."

Egypt's official Middle East News Agency issued a similar statement.

Israel's "Winter" (UPI).—Israel faces a long "political winter" brought on by the increasing influence of the PLO over Arab Middle East policy, Defense Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday.

"Israel is faced with a national test, more so than political decisions, since the stand to be taken by the Arab states will depend on the demands of the Palestine Liberation Organization," Mr. Peres said at a meeting of the Israel Farmers' Association.

"Israel will have to prepare itself for such a period, one that will be neither easy nor convenient," he said. "The PLO is demanding and will continue to demand the elimination of Israel. The answer is in the consolidation of Israel itself."

He called the difficult times ahead a "political winter" that would last several years and said Israel had to prepare itself politically, militarily and economically to cope with it.

## Pentagon Reports Poseidon Missile Faults Corrected

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP).—The Pentagon said today that the Navy has corrected problems that threatened the combat readiness of its Poseidon submarine-launched missiles, key elements of U.S. nuclear striking power.

Spokesman William Beecher estimated that it will cost more than \$100 million to install new, improved missiles.

The problems first were disclosed 12 months ago after a series of test failures, Navy officials told Congress in secret testimony that the faults involved the warhead and rocket motor stages of the missile.

Then-Secretary of the Navy John Warner contended that reliability of the multiple-warhead Poseidon remained high enough to insure that U.S. defenses were not threatened. However, Mr. Beecher acknowledged that the missile had not been "as reliable as it should have been."

Mr. Beecher said that some minor design improvements have been incorporated in new missiles which are now replacing older models.

General Embargo

In the case of a general embargo, which is the more difficult case, an oil-producing country such as the United States or Canada would be required to reduce consumption enough to make up part of the loss sustained by group members who are non-producers.

The responsibility of each country, whether producer or non-producer, is determined automatically, according to the percentage by which its supply is cut. Canada, for example, which produces about 2.2 million barrels a day and consumes only 1.7 million, would be required to reduce consumption by 0.5 million barrels.

The provisions deal both with a selective embargo against a member country, as in the case

## World Oil-Sharing Agency: A Bold Plan for Supranational Cooperation

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 18 (UPI).—Between now and the end of the month 12 of the world's wealthiest nations will decide whether to go ahead with plans for an international oil-sharing agency, one of the boldest programs for supranational cooperation ever established.

Each of the 12 countries, eight European Economic Community members (minus France) plus Norway, the United States, Japan and Canada, will be deciding whether it is willing to subordinate national sovereignty and oil-company independence to the supranational agency's decision-making in the event of oil shortages.

The draft treaty, containing 78 articles plus an annex, was finished Sept. 21 in Brussels, and referred to each of the 12 countries for approval by Oct. 29. For each of the 12, the treaty presents vastly differing problems that must be resolved in the next few days.

As it emerged Sept. 21, the treaty was so much more far-reaching than had been expected that some of the 12 governments were caught by surprise. Not only is it under discussion now by the 12, but also by other countries in the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which would like to join eventually. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, some members of which brought about inspiration of the treaty through their oil embargo last year, is closely studying it before reacting.

Some May Reject It

It is still possible, even likely, that some of the 12 governments will reject the treaty. Norway, the only country so far whose government plans to ask for national parliamentary ratification,

may find that approval denied. Japan, vitally dependent on Middle East oil, has been wary of elements in the plan that could upset OPEC members.

Canada and the United States, great oil producers, must consider both the supranational aspects of the treaty and possible future drains on their oil resources by other members of the 12. Britain, soon to become a major oil producer, must debate whether it can accept an oil-sharing project in the group of 12 that it has refused to consider within the OPEC.

A debate is also under way in France, which did not join when the group was set up in Washington last February, and which now has been isolated from its EEC partners on this major policy issue. France, which is not expected to join the group at this time, would still benefit from the



## W Tape Backs Dean, Nixons at Trial

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (Reuters)—President Richard Nixon's aides were in the White House cover-up before the date on which the extent of White involvement, according to played today at the trial.

Previously undisclosed segments of a tape of March 17, 1973, the former president's counsel John Dean said.

Dean said the tape shows his view of the vulnerability of the White House, indirectly, possibly through the press.

Dean said the tape was new, damaging in the trial of five Nixon aides.

Attorney General John Edgar Hoover said the tape was a "major breakthrough" in the Watergate case.

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secret operation seem to be legally sound.

He told Dean: "Without going into it you could say no one on the White House staff is involved, and so forth and so on."

"You can say that they were going to engage in intelligence operations. You said the main thing is that... it must be totally legal," Mr. Nixon said.

Pressure Cited

Dean at one point told Mr. Nixon that Jeb Stuart Magruder, who served as No. 2 man to Mr. Mitchell on the campaign committee, caused the break-in by putting pressure on convicted Watergate burglar Gordon Liddy to come up with better intelligence.

Mr. Nixon replied: "How Magruder puts the heat on someone else, you know... 'cause I understand it, it's a chat. Sloan starts pressing on Magruder and then Magruder starts pressing on me, or even Haldeman." Hugh Sloan was a member of the campaign finance committee.

"I think what you've got to do, to the extent you can, John, is cut her off at the pass," Mr. Nixon said, suggesting that Dean say that Liddy and the burglars "just did this as part of their job."

In another reference to the burglary Mr. Nixon remarked: "It isn't nearly as bad as people think it was. Espionage, sabotage, right?"

Another Conversation

The jury listened to a second conversation with Mr. Nixon in which Dean said the "cancer" growing on the presidency.

In the March 21, 1973, meeting Dean said the White House was being blackmailed by the Watergate burglars for their silence.

Mr. Nixon said: "How much money do you need?"

Dean replied: "I won't say these people are going to cost us a million dollars over the next 10 to 20 years."

After a pause, the former president was heard saying: "We could get that."

Then he added: "What I mean is, you could get a million dollars. And you could get it in cash. I know where it could be gotten."

Women's Breast-Cancer Rate Found Increasing Since 1930s

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (NYT)—Happy Rockefeller and Betty Ford are among an increasing percentage of U.S. women who have developed breast cancer in recent years.

According to national statistics, the incidence of this leading cancer killer of women has been increasing slowly but steadily since the late 1930s.

Although no one knows the precise reasons for the rise, studies in various countries have indicated that the high content of animal fats in the U.S. diet may be a major cause of breast cancer, as well as cancer of the colon and heart disease.

The highest breast-cancer rates are found in the Scandinavian countries, where per capita consumption of animal fats is the highest in the world. The United States ranks ninth in breast cancer incidence, Japan where the traditional diet is very low in animal fat, has the lowest incidence among the 39 countries that have been studied.

However, when Japanese women migrate to the United States, their risk of developing breast cancer increases. A study of Japanese-Americans in the San Francisco area showed that immigrant women had higher rates of breast cancer than Japanese women in Japan, and that the daughters of Japanese immigrants had still higher rates, now approaching the average rate of all U.S. women.

Obese, Slender

The link of breast cancer to dietary fats is further supported by the finding that obese women are much more likely to develop the disease than are slender women.

Currently, one in every 15 American women develops breast cancer during her lifetime. The risk of the disease in the United States increases with age, with about 90 per cent of the 90,000 cases each year occurring in women aged 40 or older.

Although use of birth-control pills has not been ruled out as a cause of breast cancer, there is no indication that women on the pill are more likely than others to get the disease. In fact, the available data indicates that the pill may actually protect against breast cancer to some extent.

However, there is little doubt that female sex hormones are somehow involved as an initiator of the disease. A study by the Harvard School of Public Health showed that the following women have a lower-than-average risk of developing the disease:

• Women who have their first child at a relatively young age.

• Women who began to menstruate relatively late in life and

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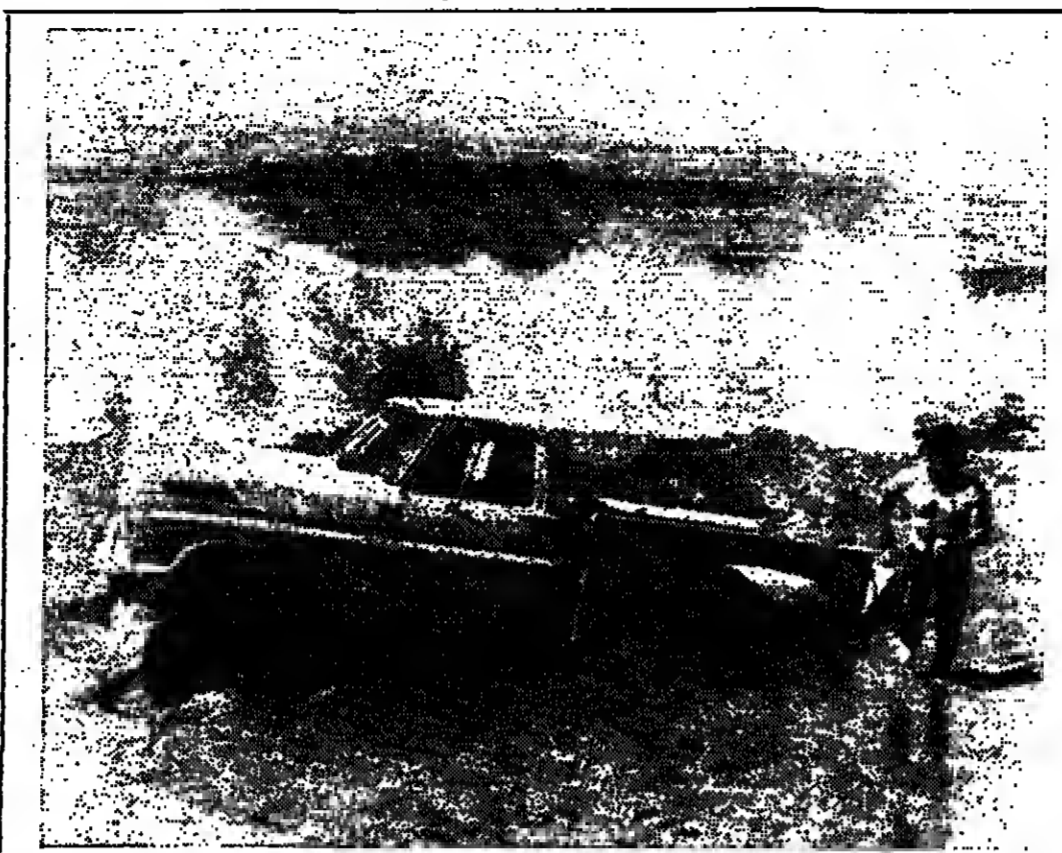
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FLOODED CARBURETOR—Driver has to run from the surf at Playa Del Rey, Calif. as the high tide interrupted his efforts to free his truck. The driveshaft broke as he was driving along the beach and the tide came in before he had any success.

## But Not Until 1976

### Episcopal Bishops for Women in Clergy

By Marjorie Hyer

OAKTIPPEC, Mexico, Oct. 18 (WP)—The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church today overwhelmingly affirmed the right of women to become priests but in a separate action barred any ordination of women until 1976 at the earliest.

The actions taken here did nothing to head off expected confrontations between the church and 11 women ordained at an irregular service in Philadelphia last July.

The bishops, in a special session last August, ruled those ordinations invalid.

The 11 women and their supporters have challenged that ruling, and some of them will defy it by celebrating Communion on Oct. 27, Reformation Sunday.

The bishops, who are meeting in Mexico for the first time, voted 97 to 35, with six abstentions, to approve the principle of ordaining women. Their action reaffirmed a similar vote taken two years ago, but at that time the issue barely squeaked through.

Having expressed their own convictions on ordaining women, the bishops then adopted a resolution that "calls upon all church members to refrain from any attempts to ordain women to the priesthood unless and until such ordination has been approved by the General Convention."

The majority of the delegates to the 1973 General Convention of the Episcopal Church voted in favor of ordaining women, but the measure was declared lost because of a bloc-voting rule that counted split delegations as voting no.

The bicameral General Convention, which will meet again in regular session in 1976, comprises the House of Bishops and the House of Delegates, made up of priests and laity.

Debate on the measure took place here at an idyllic semi-tropical resort in scenic mountain country south of Mexico City, far from the 11 women who touched off the present controversy.

In their discussions here, the bishops at times appeared more concerned about the pressure tactics ascribed to the irregular ordinations of the 11 women than about the theological issues involved.

"Will our votes be seen as a defensive gesture because 11 women have us on the run?"

Military Experts To Recommend Weapons Limits

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—The experts convened at a closed four-week meeting under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) by drawing up a list of such arms and proposals on how to restrict them.

The all-Swiss ICRC announced that the list included napalm and white phosphorus; small-caliber high-velocity projectiles; blast and fragmentation weapons; time-delay arms and other weapons, some still in the experimental stage.

The ICRC will submit the conference report to the United Nations and to the governments which will then decide whether to ban or restrict the use of these arms.

The meeting was the first of its kind at a governmental level since World War II. The experts also included legal specialists and military doctors, and the ICRC said most of them proposed that the discussions be resumed next year.

Excellent Condition

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Mrs. Rockefeller was reported in "excellent" condition today after the breast cancer operation.

She "had a very comfortable night and her condition this morning is reported to be excellent," said a bulletin released by Sloan-Kettering Memorial Cancer Center. Mrs. Rockefeller's left breast was removed yesterday.

Doctors have said there was no evidence of cancer in Mrs. Rockefeller's lymph nodes, and chances of long-term survival are about 90 per cent.

Nelson Rockefeller said today that he had spoken with his wife by telephone and she was "in fine spirits."

The hospital report said, "The rehabilitation team has already begun working with her and she is now able to raise her left arm above her head. Every indication is that her recovery will be rapid and she will be able to return home by next Friday."

Sale of Settlement Rights Seen U.S. Cities' Key to Growth Rate

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 18 (AP)—Families of the future may have to purchase the right to move from one city to another within the United States, according to a population analyst of Rand Corp.

"The day seems to be approaching when we must seriously ask who gets to live where," Peter Morrison said at the National Symposium on Law and the Environment.

In yesterday's session at Gonzaga University, Mr. Morrison predicted a time when communities may sell settlement permits, perhaps calling them "place of birth medallions."

"Anyone who wants to move to, say, Boulder, Colo., has to pay the going price for a Boulder medallion. After the move he may want to thwart as many other like-minded migrants as he can... by buying up quantities of Boulder medallions on the market," Mr. Morrison said.

"On the other hand, a city that wants to grow a bit more—say Tulsa, Okla.—could vote to increase the number of Tulsa medallions made available nationally."

Some communities have already tried to limit their growth, he said. St. Petersburg, Fla., for instance, passed ordinances requiring newly arrived residents to leave, but the ordinances were struck down on grounds that citizens have a constitutional right to live where they please.

## But Full-Scale Probe Is Unlikely

### Some on House Panel Want To Pursue Pardon Hearings

By Bob Kuttner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (WP)—Democratic members of the House Judiciary subcommittee want to call additional witnesses to testify about the pardon of former President Richard Nixon, but there is little sentiment favoring a full-scale investigation.

Republican opposition and the pressure of priority Judiciary Committee legislation to preserve the White House tapes and to request a final report from the special prosecutor's office virtually rule out an extensive probe of the Nixon pardon.

Nonetheless, some members said yesterday that they were not satisfied that all the questions had been fully laid to rest by President Ford's testimony.

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., who objected strenuously to the format permitting only five minutes of questions by each member, said afterward that some of Mr. Ford's answers were "implausible."

"The committee has an obligation to continue the investigation," Rep. Holtzman said, adding that the President ought to be recalled if other witnesses leave questions unresolved. Rep. Holtzman and two of her Democratic colleagues, Don Edwards of California and Robert Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, said the panel should call at least three witnesses: Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., who raised the pardon question with Mr. Ford before Mr. Nixon stepped down; lawyer Benton Becker, who negotiated the tapes agreement on behalf of President Ford, and White House counsel Philip Buchan.

Subcommittee chairman William Hungate, D-Mo., said special prosecutor Leon Jaworski would be called to testify on the pardon and pending legislation involving the Nixon tapes and the Watergate investigation.

"There's substantial sentiment for judicial review of classified data before it could be withheld. In criminal cases, federal judges already have that right and often demand 'secret' information and make it part of the court record."

Despite this, the President said in his veto message that he objected to the courts' being permitted to make what amounts to "the initial classification decision in sensitive and complex areas where they have no expertise."

The President called the present law "unconstitutional and unworkable," but he said it had "laudable goals" and that he hoped Congress would act in the next session on his own proposals.

Soviet A-Blast Noted

UPPSALA, Sweden, Oct. 18 (Reuters)—The seismological institute here recorded an underground nuclear blast in the Semipalatinsk area of central Asia Wednesday morning. The institute said the explosion measured 8.6 on the open-ended Richter scale.

It was the foreign policy and national defense category that apparently disturbed Mr. Ford and the government departments. One of the amendments called for a judicial review of classified data before it could be withheld.

In criminal cases, federal judges already have that right and often demand "secret" information and make it part of the court record.

Despite this, the President said in his veto message that he objected to the courts' being permitted to make what amounts to "the initial classification decision in sensitive and complex areas where they have no expertise."

The President called the present law "unconstitutional and unworkable," but he said it had "laudable goals" and that he hoped Congress would act in the next session on his own proposals.

4 U.S. Indians Are Convicted

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 18 (AP)—Four Indians were convicted yesterday on federal charges stemming from last year's occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D. The convictions set up a legal test of Indian rights under an 1868 treaty.

U.S. District Court Judge Warren Urbom found Reginald Dodge, Colin Weaw, Mark Fleury and Larry Johns guilty of a conspiracy to "obstruct, impede or interfere with" U.S. marshals and FBI agents during the 71-day occupation of Wounded Knee, located on the Pine Ridge Reservation. Fleury was also convicted of second-degree burglary and simple assault.

Judge Urbom then scheduled a Dec. 18 hearing to determine whether the convictions violated the treaty between the Oglala Sioux and the federal government. The hearing will center on whether the treaty is valid and whether it prohibits the FBI and federal marshals from operating on the reservation.

U.S. Planning to Cut Troop Costs Abroad

KATTEBACH, West Germany, Oct. 18 (AP)—Secretary of the Army Howard Callaway disclosed plans today to reduce U.S. support troops and dependents stationed overseas.

Addressing newsmen at this Bavarian garrison town, Mr. Callaway said that the plan currently under Pentagon consideration calls for having a brigade of 6,000 soldiers serve on a rotation basis for a limited time in Germany without their families.

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## Oil-Price Mirage

The optimistic noises about a reduction in oil prices that accompanied Secretary of State Kissinger's Mideast travels undoubtedly need to be taken with a barrel of salt. Kissinger's diplomatic offensive and other forms of "jawboning" are unlikely to have much effect so long as the fundamental power balance and supply-demand situation remain unchanged.

Mr. Kissinger reports a pledge from King Faisal to use his influence within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to help bring down the oil price. That pledge is useful in the light of the King's reputation for veracity in personal dealings; but he has ruled out unilateral action. The probability is that he counts it a near-certainty that his appeals to the other OPEC countries for lower prices will fall on deaf ears.

Algerian President Houari Boumedienne reportedly gave Kissinger the impression that he would oppose further price increases at the December OPEC meeting. Secretary Kissinger may have reason therefore for his confidence that a further price increase will be avoided at this time. But that is a long way from achieving the price reduction he and President Ford have urged both publicly and privately as vital to the economic and political stability of the West.

The central issue remains supply and

demand. The oil producers' cartel has reduced production to eliminate a surplus; the OPEC countries could produce six million barrels a day, almost 20 per cent more than they are pumping today. The troublesome element is that world demand remains roughly as high as it was a year ago despite a fourfold increase in price. For all the talk about energy conservation in Western nations and Japan, consumption almost everywhere has crept back close to the pre-emergence levels.

Only a major conservation effort by the oil-consuming countries, led by the United States, could create the realistic possibility of a price drop. A major cutback in demand of up to 15 per cent, as urged by Secretary Kissinger, would confront the Arab countries with a far more difficult problem than they now have in allocating production cuts.

Under such circumstances, a negotiation between producer and consumer nations might become possible. The oil producers need guarantees and help from the industrial nations if their earnings—which will be enormous at any likely price—are to be invested securely and profitably for the long term. Such a negotiation will be feasible if the Ford administration shows the way to the consumer countries with a drastic program of curbing the use of gasoline.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Dividing the Air Lanes

The five-year agreement made by Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines to divide up major routes across the Atlantic and Pacific makes good business sense for both financially troubled carriers. A heavy responsibility now rests on the Civil Aeronautics Board and President Ford to review each specific exchange of routes in terms of its potential impact on the public.

The root of the money squeeze that impelled Pan Am to make its unsuccessful bid last month for \$125 million a year in federal subsidies has been the enormous over-capacity in competitive international flights by United States and foreign airlines, a situation made worse by the falloff in travel caused by inflation and the skyrocketing of operating costs as a result of the tripling of jet fuel bills.

Pan Am and TWA have had to combat the additional handicaps thrust upon them by discriminatory rates for carrying mail and unfair differentials in landing charges at a few airports overseas. They have also had to pay standard interest rates on bank loans to finance the purchase of jumbo jets while many of their foreign-flag competitors ob-

tained loans at much lower rates from the Export-Import Bank. Even though some of these handicaps are in process of mitigation, the squeeze on Pan Am and TWA is still so severe that rationalization of service patterns through a division of worldwide routes represents an indispensable form of economy.

Desperate as is this need, however, it is not desperate enough to justify the extreme pressure currently being put on the CAB to give lightning-like approval to the whole package with detailed examination of the possible adverse effect of snuffing out competition. Congressional supporters of the two airlines are ill-serving their public responsibility by seeking to stampede the federal regulatory agency into over-quick validation of every element in the deal.

The prospects for the commercial viability of both air carriers now seem promising enough to encourage the banks to keep them flying. Those prospects will not be enhanced if the throttling of competition results in unfair advantage to both airlines at the expense of the public, with a further drastic drop in air travel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Rockefeller Hearings

Nelson Rockefeller was justified in urging that Senate and House committees proceed with all possible speed to hold open hearings at which the questions raised about his nomination to the vice-presidency can be fully explored.

The Senate Rules Committee has agreed to reconvene on Nov. 13, eight days after the congressional elections, to hear Mr. Rockefeller's explanations. In the meantime, dribs and drabs of information about Mr. Rockefeller and the Rockefeller family—much of it distorted—will keep filtering into newspapers, magazines and television programs, feeding the public's legitimate interest in the qualifications of a man appointed to a post that would put

him in direct line of possible succession to the presidency.

If Mr. Rockefeller were proposing a cover-up aimed at closing off public access to the facts about him and his record, his request for speedy hearing would be entitled to no standing. But the vice-president-designate was asking just the opposite—full exposure before the bodies officially charged with the initial duty of assessing his fitness.

It is in the public interest, as well as his, to move ahead promptly. Chairman Cannon of the Senate Rules Committee reports that the audit of the Rockefeller tax returns will be completed early next week. Once that information is at hand, we see every reason to proceed expeditiously with full public hearings.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### U.S. Aid to Turkey

President Ford's battle with the U.S. Congress over American military aid to Turkey looked to be shaping up for a compromise after the President had successfully applied his second veto within the week. The White House thought it had already got the compromise it wanted by an agreement that the aid would be cut off after Dec. 10 unless Mr. Ford determined that its continuance would encourage further negotiations toward a Cyprus peace settlement. But at the last minute the House accepted an amendment under which the aid would be cut off in any case if Turkey sent more arms or equipment to its forces in Cyprus. It was this which incurred the second presidential veto. Quite rightly so, too. Turkey has 40,000 troops in Cyprus and obviously has to supply them somehow, if only with food and water.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

#### Avoiding Mideast Stagnation

As Jerusalem sees it, Kissinger did not stop off in Riyadh, Algiers and Morocco just to take the heat out of the oil situation, he was also aiming to persuade those Arab states not directly involved in the territorial conflict to adopt a moderate attitude. But in any case, Rabin is approaching a delicate period. Kissinger's deliberate, purpose-oriented optimism has aroused hopes that will have to be fulfilled if the situation in the Middle East is not to stagnate anew. If Israel is successful in limiting negotiations entirely to the Sinai Peninsula, further progress may be expected. But if Sadat were to insist on simultaneous steps on Golan and Jordan, he would embarrass even the most accommodating Israeli minister. Kissinger seems, however, to have reassured Rabin, believing he has convinced the Arabs it would be counter-productive to face the Israelis with the alternative between concessions or a new war.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 19, 1899

LONDON—"The moment has arrived for deciding whether the future of South Africa is to be a growing and increasing Dutch supremacy or a safe and perfectly established supremacy of the English people. . . . With regard to the future there must be no doubt that the sovereign power of England is paramount. There must be no doubt that the white races will be put upon an equal footing." Thus spoke Lord Salisbury at the opening of the House of Lords on Tuesday.

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 19, 1924

NEW YORK—American women are up in arms and very active in the present election campaign. They are making tremendous efforts to bring out not only the votes of women, but the votes of men, too. Two women are running for governor, one in Texas, the other in Montana. As they are contributing to the full in their modern duty as citizens, the country can only benefit.



## A Vote for Not Selling Ford Short

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The guess here is that President Ford has much more support with the American people than he has in the Congress, the press, or the universities. The popular polls may not show it yet, and his policies on the economy and the Nixon pardon do not support it, but there is something about this man that makes people believe in him, even when they disagree with his decisions.

His appearance before members of the House Judiciary Committee to explain why he pardoned former President Nixon helps explain the paradox. He didn't satisfy many members of the committee that his decision, and particularly the timing of his decision, was right, but he satisfied even the members who thought he was wrong that he was honest and telling the truth. This is a big advance in Washington. It has long been argued by political cynics that cunning and devious leaders with good intentions do less damage than honest naive men, and it may be true. But after a decade of clever twists at the top of the American government, Ford is a temporary relief, even if he's wrong.

The House of Commons in London, but a dialogue between the President, the Congress, and through television, with the people.

From Ford's point of view, this historic appearance in the dock of the Congress and before a national television audience was a brilliant political decision, all the more so because it was probably not calculated, but came as a natural response to serious questions from his old colleagues in the House of Representatives.

He didn't have to go to Capitol Hill. The basic issue had been settled. He had pardoned Richard Nixon, and nobody questioned his right to do so. The only questions were whether he had made a deal with Nixon on the pardon, and whether his judgment was right on timing it before Nixon was indicted or convicted.

There was no "deal" he said, and he pardoned Nixon before indictment or conviction because he thought a long Nixon trial would divide and tear up the

country for over a year. He wanted to end the controversy and get on to the questions of the future on wages, prices, trade, balance of payments, and peace. Well, maybe his judgment was wrong, for by pardoning Nixon before indictment or conviction, he didn't end the Watergate controversy but revived it. Nevertheless, he insisted that a struggle in the courts and press would have diverted the country from its serious problems at home and abroad, that, anyway, Nixon had resigned "under shame and disgrace," and that, by agreeing to the pardon, Nixon had conceded his guilt.

### Not Ducking

The way Ford said this, however, was probably the main thing for the Judiciary Committee and the television audience. He was, in his appearance, his manner, and his answers absolutely the opposite of Nixon.

He was not ducking the Congress. He was there in the com-

mittee room. He was not invoking "executive privilege." He was not fighting the Congress. He was courteous and even respectful of his questioners. "That is correct, sir," "Any information is different, but that is a fair question, sir." Did he think the committee should call Gen. Haig and other White House types? That was not for him to say, he said—that was up to the Judiciary Committee.

So you can say Jerry Ford is wrong on prices and wages, and wrong on pardoning Nixon too soon, and silly to spin around the country raising funds for the Republicans at chicken dinners when he is needed back in Washington but he proved in the Nixon pardon hearings that he is not to be underestimated.

He left many unanswered questions, but the committee was with him on the whole, and the television audience, probably more so, caught his integrity, which has been the missing element in Washington for too many years.

## One More River to Cross

By C.L. Sulzberger

TEL AVIV—The philosopher Heraclitus, who lived north of here on the Asia Minor coast, realized 2,500 years ago that one can never step into the same river twice because the water changes. This is the case with the latest round of American efforts to produce an Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

President Ford intends to follow the same Middle East policy as President Nixon, and Premier Rabin pursues the line laid down by the redoubtable Golda Meir, but the river of time has changed.

Because of economic difficulties, the excruciating energy crisis and inflation, and because of a decidedly more dove-like public opinion, the United States no longer represents quite the force in these parts that it did a year ago when, in the aftermath of the Yom Kippur war, it acted the diplomatic initiative from a bewildered Russia.

### Arms to Syria

By way of contrast, Moscow has refurbished its regional position in the wake of the Greek-Turkish split on Cyprus and Arab oil pressures on the vulnerable West. Once again it has armed Syria to the teeth and is quietly trying to work its way back into Egyptian good graces.

Moreover, Israel, the dynamic little state whose future is the key to such immense world questions, has changed its assessments and policies more than it per-

haps knows. One year after a bloody war that was inconclusive except in reviving Arab and diminishing Israeli military confidence, this country's mood is different.

There is increased recognition that earlier concepts of security frontiers must be altered. Inflation has warped the economy and raised defense costs just as a new generation of weapons is needed. An "urgent list" of arms desired from the United States can by no means wholly be met by Washington.

### Change in Mood

The Israeli intelligence estimates system is being drastically revised after disastrous errors. So there is more pessimism than in the euphoric period following the 1967 six-day war. The tendency of Israeli citizens to emigrate has grown.

This change in mood is reflected in diplomatic reality even if those involved firmly believe their policies are unaltered. Israel is more aware that even if it can win battles against its neighbors, it cannot cement enduring peace by such victories. Maximalist factions have lost ground. Right now the government is taking a tough stand against quarter movements that want to settle conquered Arab regions which will be yielded in eventual settlements.

Unofficially, there is less talk about the immutable necessity of

retaining Sharm el Sheikh at the tip of Sinai—only of the need to insure iron-clad guarantees that Israeli ships will be able to pass freely in and out of the Gulf of Aqaba. There is more of a tendency toward piecemeal approach to mutual nonbelligerence with the Arabs even before final frontiers are fixed.

The United States remains committed to a secure Israel. However, the definition is less influenced than before by ambitious Israeli interpretations. And the Israelis are increasingly aware of the overriding need to adjust their future to harmonious relations with their Arab neighbors—even if they must pay more for this than previously imagined.

They see a growing gap between the attitude of their own older generation of belligerent pioneers and their children who are less adamant and even less "European" in their outlook.

### Momentum

If Kissinger can maintain the momentum he has sought to revive on his latest diplomatic foray, these changes in mood—on the Arab side as well as the Israeli side—may soon be reflected. After all, the most religious Arab leader, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, is now talking of Israel as a state that exists and of regaining for the Arabs only East Jerusalem, not the entire city.

That may imply little to Israelis. Yet, it represents a considerable shift in position. And though Israel remains adamant about not ceding an inch of the Holy City, it now quietly discusses getting guaranteed supplies of Sinai oil when that peninsula reverts to Egypt.

The new phase of negotiating may be assumed to be based on the old principles and policies—the accepted tenets of Nixon and Mrs. Meir—and the power relationships that prevailed before the Yom Kippur war and the quadrupled world oil prices. In fact, it isn't. The river of Heraclitus flows through the same banks but, as that philosopher discerned, the water it contains is different.

HARRY S. DAVIS,  
Eppelheim, West Germany.

### U.S. 'Omissions'

C.L. Sulzberger, "Greece and the U.S. Cyprus Test" (Herald Tribune, Oct. 10), seems to have overlooked the tremendous damage done to the confidence in the United States of pro-Americans in France and probably elsewhere after the "omissions" of the U.S. State Department in the Cyprus invasion.

Should the case occur once between Russia and any of the European states, it is an ill-omen to know that the American government will choose which invasion of an ally is worthy of intervention or not.

BARON DE BAULNY,  
Paris.

## Letters

### Goose and Gander

Re "Oil and Food, Goose and Gander" by M.T. Mehdi (Herald Tribune, Oct. 8):

Mr. Mehdi's analysis of the actions of the oil producers in fixing exorbitant oil prices and comparing this to a long-standing policy of the United States in dealing with its agricultural production fails to recognize two major points:

1. Agricultural products are perishable commodities and can therefore not be used as a political weapon in the same ways as oil.

2. The oil-producing countries have formed a cartel against the consumer nations in order to force them on their knees, whereas the U.S. is but one country in many.

Besides, why knock the United States when there are other countries with the same potential for growing food, such as the Soviet Union and Canada. It appears that the world always needs a whipping boy, and the United States has been singled out to get blamed for everything from ruining the world economy to exploiting the poor. Why doesn't anybody ever mention its innovative technology that has helped millions of people to achieve a better standard of living and its humanitarian efforts in stemming

hunger in underdeveloped countries?

Mr. Mehdi also makes a statement which indicates that he may have some strong influence on the Saudi Arabian leadership: "When the Aramco is finally and fully owned by Saudi Arabia, the price of oil will substantially go down as this greedy middleman disappears and oil flows directly from producers to consumers." I bet our great-grandchildren will still be waiting for lower oil prices, even after full takeover by Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Mehdi regrets that the oil-producing countries have not raised the price of oil 20 or 30 years ago and he evidently feels it is justified to make up for it by increasing the oil price by 400 per cent in just one year. This type of logic must be questioned by every rational human being, Arab or non-Arab.

J.P.V.  
Amsterdam.

### Jackboots

One of George Orwell's pet targets in his long war against gobbledygook in the English language was the term "jackboot," which I note from your article on the 25th anniversary of East Germany, HET, Oct. 8, is not yet dead. Orwell's point was that "jackboot" is not used to describe an object but to achieve

a propaganda effect, inasmuch as the term is popularly associated with military dictatorship. In short, jackboots are always worn by the bad guys.

Orwell is as right now as he was in his own day. Whether the GDR is a military dictatorship may be subject to question, but the footgear of the GDR soldier is not a jackboot. The jackboot, Merriam Webster says, extends "well above the knee and has a wide, flaring top." The East German boots don't quite reach the knee, and they're innocent of any flare.

HARRY S. DAVIS,  
Eppelheim, West Germany.

## The Election In Britain A Viewpoint

By William Buckle

NEW YORK—A few on the British elect all of them morose.

1) It is sometimes very easy to take the long things. I remember as a boy being terribly startled when Winston Churchill spoke those words, "The British Empire will still say, 'This is the finest hour.'" What at age 15, was that any even entertain a doubt British Empire would thousand years. Sure, like the British Empire vented by God to last.

Five years after Churchill those words he was then not bombastically, back at the Nazi gale, festively, to his own people he had not been. His Majesty's first in order to preside over the tion of the British 25 years after that, it Empire was reduced to administrative abstracts had very little to do with.

2) A British philosopher, political theorist, inferior read except by a small overtaken by his brilliant ago evolved the thesis where along the line, in hundred years ago, West abandoned its e with freedom; that we t his phrase, "Individualism," Michael Oakshott known for his withering irrationalism in politics ed that the burden of was too great, and th fore however fitfully r for freedom, in fact, he mit himself to be crush, state.

### Open Questions

Americans who have questioned their civil freedom is here to st remember that it was ham Lincoln a very o. The Civil War, I Gettysburg, would tea government of the peo people and by the pe soon perish from this e recent American exam around Woodrow Wilson crusade to bring democ peoples of the world. t democracy has been reduced, and increas rians agree that Wils pain accelerated the i

3) In England now have spoken very fir have given the sociall ment total power. A n the House of Comm British terms, to Harold Wilson's prob while, make America's trust, nugatory. He nflation rate up near 20. The imbalance of tra be stopped, or else cr go on absolutely. He in the few months h election, in which he without a working ma this last election, on t fical device—the "social with the labor union.

Translated, the soci meant that the union have for long enough t son re-elected with a majority. The social without strategic social Because even if Brita unions didn't increas their demands, their w the bureaucratization o ductive machinery of B sources demand for i service, the impedime none, inequity and cumulation of wealth, condemn the economy tion. What Britain ha of great potential val billions of barrels of North Sea. The bank willing to accelerate t tion of this oil, risking of millions of dollars, reliable arrangement ca to secure a profit to vention. The oil may Wilson's socialism, w tree was to Tantalus there, always just out

4) Which brings on thought that there is to be said for anoth democracy than our c ing for the final e forces. It is the coa lion, however, of the h nation, and human s. The former desires: (promoting no correla The latter insists that s one never gives awa freedom, which includ dom to a cumulative Democratic socialism's torical vanity is that yo it and eat it too. It find out ahead of U States, and what has will sober us here, it to have to learn fro of another people.

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سكاي لايف

## Ford and Costa Gomes Meet; Azores Future Probable Topic

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI).—President Ford met and conferred for the first time today with Portugal's new President, Antonio de Costa Gomes, to discuss future relations between the two allies.

Mr. Ford and Gen. Costa Gomes met in the Oval Office at noon. The Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Foreign Minister Amaro Soares, Mr. Kissinger's aide, were also present.

Gen. Costa Gomes assumed the presidency Sept. 30 in a shift to the left in Portuguese politics. He said the visit to Washington was aimed at charting future relations between the two countries. Portugal is expected to seek a closer of the U.S. air base in the Azores.

The base formed an important link in the U.S. military chain in the Azores during the 1973 Middle East war, but it is not now being used as a base as it once was.

Mr. Ford and Gen. Costa Gomes sat in wing chairs and posed for photographers in Mr. Ford's office. Seated on an adjacent sofa, Kissinger said, "When is the president (Gen. Costa Gomes) sitting at the United Nations?" He spoke yesterday, Mr. Soares said.

Mr. Kissinger bit his lip and said, "Oh, originally, it was supposed to be next week." Gen. Costa Gomes addressed the General Assembly in New York yesterday.

### Medicaid Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—A Portuguese government yesterday announced a draft election law that will triple the electorate but will have no effect on the 1976 elections. The law, which would establish a 3 April 26 military coup. Elections for the constituent assembly, which have to be held March 31 next year, will have about 5.5 million voters compared with 1.8 million in the 1973 national Assembly elections. The government would establish

## Rhodesian Guilty in Secrets Case

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—British-born merchant banker Kenneth McIntosh, accused in the High Court of revealing Rhodesia's secrets of her nuclear weapons, was convicted today under the Official Secrets Act.

Mr. McIntosh, who also was under trial on 113 charges of breaching Rhodesia's exchange regulations, faces a maximum penalty of 25 years in jail or a £5,000 (\$180,000) fine. He is already serving a five-year jail term for economic espionage.

The main charge, to which he pleaded not guilty, arose from an article on sanctions-taking methods published by the London Sunday Times in July. The judge said Mr. McIntosh had communicated economic information about Rhodesia to his brother-in-law, James Driede, of Aberdeen, Scotland.

**Indian Riot Curb**  
KHARTOUM, Sudan, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—A curfew reported to have been imposed in the southern regional capital of Juba for students rioting in protest against a planned 10-mile Sudanese-Egyptian canal designed to divert water evaporating from the Nile.

## World Study Group Is Split In Planning Difficult Future

BERLIN, Oct. 18 (NYT).—A club of Rome study which has been making an attempt to a mid-shattering catastrophe only narrowing the gap between rich and poor lands has been alleged by a number of participants at the international group's meeting here.

Some members of the club, a study panel of scientists, economists, and sociologists, criticized the study on a ground that its computerized projections of long-range world developments did not take into account what they regarded the need for social reform and ethical change.

The club's four-day meeting, which had been called to discuss problems of a just development of human society, ended Wednesday.

More than 150 persons from 38 countries took part in the talks, which focused on the study made by the Rome-based Center for Eastern Reserve University in Cleveland, and Edward Patal, rector of the Institute of Technology in Hannover, West Germany.

Their project is critical of the club of Rome's controversial report of 1972, which asserted, on the basis of computer projections, that mankind faced a probable collapse of society within 100 years unless it moved speedily to establish a "global equilibrium."

**Adultery Penalty Ends**  
LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Parliament today abolished a long-unenforced law giving women three years' imprisonment and men one year for adultery. It also rescinded a law under which adulterers could not marry.

by decree which citizens were to be barred from voting because of their association with anti-democratic organizations before April 25.

The voting age is to be lowered from 21 to 18. Citizens previously barred from voting unless they were academically qualified may now vote if they are literate.

Portuguese residing overseas may vote in certain circumstances such as having children who live in Portugal. Voters must register by the end of this year, the draft law said.

The law, yet to be approved by the Council of State, did not say how many members would sit in the constituent assembly.

## Cyprus Calls New U.S. Stand On Turkish Aid 'Constructive'

NICOSIA, Oct. 18 (UPI).—A Cypriot government spokesman today termed as "constructive" the compromise reached between President Ford and Congress on continuing military aid to Turkey.

"The terms laid down in the agreed formula—which may be described as constructive—are clear and leave no room for any doubt," he said.

The compromise measure, passed by Congress yesterday, authorized the continuation of military aid to Turkey until Dec. 10 as long as Ankara did not transfer any more U.S.-supplied weapons to Cyprus. Turkish forces invaded the Mediterranean island on July 20 after a coup ousted Archbishop Makarios as president. The Turks control about 40 per cent of Cyprus.

"The outcome of the discussions in the United States concerning continuation or not of American military aid to Turkey constitutes the most eloquent recognition of the crime which has been committed against Cyprus," the Cypriot spokesman said.

### Injustice Seen

He said Greek Cypriots expected the U.S. government "to exercise all its influence to lift the injustice against Cyprus, which to a great extent was committed through the illegal use of American ammunition."

A government statement said three U.S.-made Turkish planes flew over Cyprus today. Government sources said the overflights constituted violations of the Aug. 20 cease-fire and thus came under provisions of the U.S. aid-to-Turkey bill.

Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots resumed their prisoner exchanges, suspended three weeks ago, in a dispute regarding Greek Cypriot prisoners held in Turkey.

A UN spokesman said today's exchange included 300 Greek Cypriots and 354 Turkish Cypriots. He said the Greek Cypriots had been shipped from prison camps in Turkey.

**Further Exchanges**  
Cypriot President Glafkos Clerides said more POWs would be released tomorrow.

"We hope that all prisoners and detainees will be released within two weeks," Mr. Clerides said. He said between 1,500 and 1,800 Greek Cypriots still were being held in Turkey.

### No Greek Stand

ATHENS, Oct. 18 (UPI).—The Greek government avoided taking

in which growth of population and industrial output were halted. The current study calls for "organic" or controlled development and proposes a planned world economy with complementary roles assigned to the various nations, as did some other Third World representatives to the adoption of Western economic projections. He called, instead, for structural changes in society.

Prof. Ky Zerbos, Education Minister of Upper Volta, criticized the new study for not having included "real social and political factors." He charged that Africa was "not sufficiently represented in the project."

Josef Pajestka, deputy chairman of Poland's Planning Commission, said that it was "relevant" to talk about income gaps between the rich and the poor countries.

"It is more important to find ways to fulfill basic human needs than to discuss the inequality of luxury consumption," the Polish delegate said.

Yugoslavia was the only other Communist country represented at the conference. A group of Latin American scientists, who put forward their own mathematical projections of world developments, took a related position. Their report said that backward societies could not progress by copying patterns established by the developed countries. The Latin Americans criticized the industrial world's "irresponsible consumption, an irrational waste of natural resources, social deterioration and growing alienation."

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Francisco Costa Gomes

## Congress Adjourns, Burying Three Disputed Nominations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP).—Three controversial nominations died today when Congress adjourned until Nov. 18, but President Ford can revive them then.

The three, among more than 40 returned to the White House because the Senate had not yet acted to confirm or reject them, were:

• Pete Flanagan, a former White House aide and a New York investment banker, to be ambassador to Spain.

• Earl Silbert, the original Watergate prosecutor, to be U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

• Gov. Thomas Meskill of Connecticut, to be a judge of the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Flanagan's nomination was submitted by Mr. Ford, while both Mr. Silbert and Gov. Meskill were nominated by former President Richard Nixon.

The Senate's rules provide that all nominations not acted on at the time it adjourns or recesses for more than 30 days shall be returned to the President and not considered further unless resubmitted. Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R-Pa., said he expects Mr. Ford to review the three nominations before deciding whether to resubmit.

The nomination of Mr. Flanagan has generated controversy because of his involvement in the ITT anti-trust case and charges that he helped to arrange for large campaign contributions to get appointments as ambassadors.

Mr. Flanagan, who was an adviser to Mr. Nixon on international economic affairs, has denied any wrongdoing or impropriety in testimony he gave to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Silbert, nominated by Mr. Nixon in January has run into opposition from Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., who was chairman of the Senate's special Watergate investigating committee. Sen. Ervin has expressed dissatisfaction with the way Mr. Silbert handled the investigation of the break-in at Democratic headquarters here.

Mr. Silbert testified at hearings of the Senate Judiciary Committee that his investigation was hampered by lies and half-truths from the Nixon administration.

**Bonn Acts to Boost Pensions of Elderly**

BOON, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—The West German government has decided to increase old-age pensions under the compulsory social security system by 1.1 per cent as of July 1, 1975.

Government spokesman Klaus Boelling said the increase, which is subject to parliamentary approval, would benefit about 11 million pensioners. It would cost 9.5 billion deutsche marks (about \$3.6 billion) a year. West German employees pay 9 per cent of their gross wages into the social security fund and employers add an equal amount.

**Harvest Duty Offered To Belgian Troops**

BRUSSELS, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—The Belgian Defense Ministry today volunteered to make troops available to help farmers gather the sugar and potato harvests.

A joint communiqué from the Agriculture and Defense Ministries said farmers and farm workers doing their military service would be granted 10 days' leave to go home and harvest crops.

## Bonn, Moscow Aides Pledge To Promote Joint Projects

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (AP).—Hans Friderichs, West German Economics Minister, wound up his stay in the Soviet Union today by meeting Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

Earlier, Mr. Friderichs and Soviet Deputy Premier Vladimir Novikov completed sessions of the Soviet-German Economic Commission and signed a communiqué saying that it was necessary to speed negotiations on several pending joint projects.

Both Mr. Friderichs and Mr. Novikov said they were satisfied with the four-day session and spoke of good prospects for long-term cooperation, especially in the area of exploiting Soviet natural resources.

There was no firm decision on the question of extending the bilateral trade agreement. Bonn took the position that since the European Economic Community will formulate a common trade policy in 1975, it should not go ahead alone to extend its current agreement with Moscow.

Mr. Friderichs proposed an addition to the Soviet-German Cooperation Agreement of 1973 and said it would suffice to cover Soviet-German trade. The Soviet side, noted that the current trade agreement guarantees Moscow most-favored-nation tariffs. It wants them retained.

German sources said that neither the EEC nor West Germany wanted to change the tariff status accorded the Soviet Union. The Soviet-German commission decided to continue negotiations on the matter.

**Pipeline Contract**

It was made known by the German side that a third contract, worth 1.3 billion marks, had been prepared for signature and would be signed soon. It is said to be similar to previous deals providing the Soviet Union with steel pipe in exchange for gas.

Mr. Friderichs said there were realistic chances for a three-way gas deal involving West Germany, the Soviet Union and Iran. Representatives of the three countries will meet in Essen next month to negotiate.

Also discussed was West German financing of a Soviet nuclear power plant at Kaliningrad.

**Israeli Protest At Danish Fair**

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18 (AP).—Israeli Ambassador Moshe Leshem today made representations to the Danish Foreign Ministry over alleged anti-Semitic propaganda at the current Soviet trade and industry fair in Copenhagen.

The ambassador showed the ministry a copy of a booklet called "Zionist Falsehoods," edited by the Soviet state-run news agency Novosti and distributed to visitors at the Soviet exhibition. Mr. Leshem said that he asked the Danish government to intervene with the Russians to stop the handouts.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Danish authorities do not control the written material distributed at foreign fairs. However, he described it as "very unusual" that a technical fair should be used as a forum for ideological propaganda.

**Austrian Arrested As Spy for Czechs**

From Wire Services

LINZ, Austria, Oct. 18.—The police have arrested a 29-year-old paper worker and charged him with spying for Czechoslovakia, the Upper Austrian Security Directorate said today.

The suspect was identified as Detlev Eichwalder, who holds both Austrian and Czechoslovak citizenships. A spokesman said Mr. Eichwalder, who was arrested Tuesday, admitted that he supplied information on Czechoslovak refugees living in Austria and on the installations and personnel of Austrian security organs.

**6 Algerians on Hunger Strike In Paris for Full Civil Rights**

By George Sibera

PARIS, Oct. 18 (UPI).—Touaregs shuffled through the colonnaded church of La Madeleine in the heart of Paris today while, in the crypt below, a group of six Algerians continued their month-long hunger strike, vowing to carry it to the extreme unless France grants them full civil rights.

Lying on camp beds in the low-ceilinged crypt of the neo-classical Catholic church, the six Algerians said that they would leave the crypt alive only if the government guaranteed them full citizenship as a reward for fighting under the French flag during the Algerian war.

The hunger strike served as one more reminder that although 12 years had elapsed since the end of the seven-year Algerian conflict that cost the lives of thousands and forced 1.5 million French settlers to flee from Algeria, the aftermath of the conflict is still in evidence in France and the former colony.

His eyes red with fever, Mohammed Borhane, 32, one of the protesters, said, "I've had enough of being pushed around. I have spent 7 1/2 years in the French Army. They didn't mind that I was 15 years old when they put me in uniform. I don't want to be told by people around here I am not a good Frenchman. Seven and a half years in the 117th Infantry should be enough proof."

Mr. Borhane, who started the hunger strike Sept. 23, said, "We will die here rather than let things go drifting on."

A native of Algiers, Mr. Borhane said that he and other Algerians who sided with the French and are known as Harkis, want a minimum program including compensation for the loss of their property in Algeria, professional training to allow them to earn a better living and French government intervention to force Algeria to allow them to visit their families in Algeria.

The Harkis have full French citizenship, but they claim that they do not enjoy the rights of French citizens when they attempt to return to Algeria to visit their families there. (They say that the Algerian government expels them within hours whenever they arrive there and that the French government has not proper to allow Algerians to visit these measures as it would if mainland-born French citizens were treated in that way.)

"I have in Algiers a boy born in 1960 and another one in 1962, just before we were evacuated from France. I haven't seen them since. All my letters go unanswered," Mr. Borhane said.

There were an estimated 230,000 pro-French Algerians, called officially French Moslems, who came to France once Algeria won independence after a conflict that brought down the Fourth French Republic, sparked two French military risings and nearly touched off a civil war in France.

"We live rejected by our adop-

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"We live rejected by our adop-

tion homeland, we live humiliated by our original fatherland," proclaimed handwritten posters on the side wall of the church.

"There are still more than 20,000 French Moslems in camps in southwestern France. The camps were built by the Nazis during World War II for French prisoners. The French, after the Liberation, used them to intern pro-Nazi collaborators. Later, after Algeria independence, the Harkis were put at the disposal of French Moslems, the six men in the crypt said that they will not quit short of formal legislative guarantees.

Although President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing promised Wednesday to take personal care of the problem of French Moslems, the six men in the crypt said that they will not quit short of formal legislative guarantees.

**Pacifying Mozambique**

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, Oct. 18 (AP).—Civilians were today ordered to turn in all arms within 30 days, in a transitional government move to head off any uprising before African rule is imposed next June 25.

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6

# Around the European Galleries

## Ferrara

Margherita Benetti, Museum of Modern Art, Palazzo dei Diamanti, Ferrara, Italy, through Nov. 5.

One of the most individual printmakers in Italy, Margherita Benetti is showing a dazzling group of new etchings and aquatints, along with some older work, in this prestigious setting. Her new work, produced in only three months from very large plates, is always pervaded by an earthbound drama. But it also displays a new seriousness and an even more varied play of imagination. "The Part That Is Still," the title most often used, means the holding of breath, the wonder before unfolding. A happy new invention, a rhomboid shape is used to express this infinite variation. The lozenges travel, hang in space, cluster and swarm, break and fan apart.

These abstractions—just because there is no specific reference—are all the more intense for their mood and poetry. Their complexity is held in balance by Benetti's strength of vision, but also by her mastery of her medium.

## Rome

Rene Benetti, Informations Via, 22 Via Ripetta, Rome, through October.

Rene Benetti's new sculptures are bolder and brighter than ever. Symmetrical and simple metal constructions; large orange or yellow painted reliefs crossed by steel bands and ornamented by long rows of screws and bolts; small reliefs made of shreds of tin cans nailed against each

other or on top of each other like collages. All are positive, stark presences, quick abstractions that seem to mock slick modern art dogma. An iconoclast, Benetti has fashioned such things as useless machinery and useful toys in a droll and wise manner.

Carlo Cogo, Il Segno, 5 Via Capo Le Case, Rome, through October.

This is Cogo's first show here in several years. He still works in minute crystalline images but they have become drier, more regular. Thirty-seven colored drawings, their outlines often literally incised with a razor blade in diamond or other patterns, are like poetic insight translated into geometry. Though there are a few surprises of shape, on grounds which most often tend to ducky rose, the sequences of marks seem like lessons, exercises in installation, dainty and too brittle.

Giuseppe Bartolini, Recent Paintings, Palazzo di Spade, 254 Via Ripetta, Rome, through October.

Bartolini shows large fragments of urban views, with a wall, a tapestry of trees and always somewhere the roof of the Pisan baptistry. Or blow-ups of nostalgic photographs of smiling aunts or mothers in the 1930s. His works are at their least heroic and best when there are no figures—when a varied foliage, streetcar wires and fences, cast iron fences and statues of private parks lining the streets of Pisa make an interesting fabric against the speed-blurred foreground.

This show will be seen later in the season at the Ponte di Spade gallery in Milan (24 Via Borgognone).

Giorgio Fasani, Trifalco, 22 Via del Vantaggio, Rome, through October.

Fasani is an able technician and his cheery acrylics, close to poster art, are filled with a symbolism that leaves nothing to the imagination.

Gill Goldsmith, Studio S, 59 Via della Penna, Rome, through Nov. 3.

This young Frenchwoman has a good sense of color. Pastel shades, porcelain pinks and blues and grays carry her surreal images. Though she is still a fledgling and her fantasy is too often girlish, she may become more profound.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

## London

Cyril Fradan, Ansdell Gallery, 65 Monmouth St., Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, WC 2, to Oct. 26.

Fradan is an artist of immense talent in the humanist tradition, the occasional abstract, hard-to-define sculpture notwithstanding. The people in his subtle-toned paintings and drawings are melancholy, withdrawn, and often seem to be awaiting some all-important happening or revelation. Mysterious and otherworldly, they go about their affairs as would gods among mortals, awesome, noble and profoundly moving.

Martin Bloch 1893-1954, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London, SW 2, to Oct. 26.

The Silesian-born artist Martin Bloch studied architecture in Berlin, and aesthetics with the world-famous Wolfelin in Munich before deciding to become a professional painter. Out of in Spain by World War I, his first major exhibition was of expressionist Spanish landscapes with Gauguin in Berlin in 1920. Arriving in England in 1934, he was naturalized in 1947. His work will ultimately be seen to be among the most important in future Europe, judging by the 30 paintings in this memorial retrospective, which ranges from 1915 to 1954.

John Milne, Marjorie Parr Gallery, 285 King's Road, London, SW 3, to Oct. 26.

In Milne's earlier work was some affinity, reasonably enough, with the sculpture of Barbara Hepworth, whose assistant he was for more than two years. In the recent sculpture now on show,

however, his voice is uniquely his own. Working in the main tradition of European metal sculpture, he has been much inspired by his travels in Greece, Egypt, Turkey, Persia and Morocco.

John Pelling/Joy Laville, Drian Galleries, 57 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, London, W 2, to Oct. 26.

Pelling, who is priest as well as painter, gives us the best so far in this exhibition of new paintings and drawings. The mood of the exhibition is nocturnal, and with lovers and adolescent girls trembling on the brink of self-knowledge, in a manner of speaking like the girls of Balthus without the sinister undertones. Laville now lives and works in Mexico. These small pastel drawings are concerned with flowers, the play of light and shade on the Mexican landscape, and cool nudes in blue rooms.

Blair Hughes-Stanton, J. P. Lehmanns Gallery, 23 Grafton St., London, W 1, to Nov. 1.

Blair Hughes-Stanton had achieved fame between the two world wars as an engraver in wood whose book illustrations made many a limited edition as "edition de luxe." More than a decade has passed since his last important exhibition in London. This is, then, a welcome mini-retrospective with some early watercolors and drawings also.

Jim Gilbert, Fieldborne Galleries, 63 Queen's Grove, St. John's Wood, London, NW 8, to Nov. 2.

Jim Gilbert is a London East End currently on parole from his third long prison sentence. In jail he has discovered a natural talent amounting to genius for visual expression. In his own words—"no exaggerated poses or intellectual undertones." He simply paints and draws the life that goes on around him. Buses, middle-aged housewives at the street market, factory workers, pubs, a family on his weekend outing, a working-party of convicts—all those situations and people which have been a part of the artist's life. What a pleasure it is to see an honest vision honestly rendered.

Adolfo Wildt 1868-1921, The Piccadilly Gallery, 18A Cork St., London, W 1, to Nov. 2.

Wildt was awarded a one-man show at the Venice Biennale of 1922 and is well-known and loved in his native Italy. But work by the symbolist sculptor has never before been seen in England. His

"The Part That Is Still," etching with aquatint by Margherita Benetti, on view at the Museum of Modern Art in Ferrara, Italy.

marble carvings have immense elegance and an overwhelming pathos, an extraordinary combination of qualities. The folk and gold drawings on vellum have the same elegance, but are as richly complex as the sculpture is simple.

Lorne McKean, Sladmore Gallery, 22 Bruton Place, London, W 1, to Nov. 2.

Lorne McKean is equally skilled as an animal and as a portrait sculptor. Two of the best pieces in his present exhibition are connected with the royal family: the unique bronze of Prince Philip on his polo pony Portane, commissioned by the Queen as a 25th wedding anniversary gift to the prince, and a brilliantly lively portrait bust of the late Prince William of Gloucester. Her polo groups are remarkable for their quality, as are her portrayals of certain wild animals.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

## Paris

Peter Tuma, Galerie Eklart, 25 Rue de Tournon, Paris 6, to Nov. 16.

Tuma handles an ascetic theme with an aesthetic craft. His paintings are beautifully painted surfaces that purportedly depict landscapes. Landscape painting seems such an obvious form today that it requires an effort to remember that it appeared at the

Renaissance, a response to the new philosophical concept of the infinity of nature. Tuma's landscapes are the contrary of infinity. They use the inverse perspective of medieval art and of the icon painters (the far side of the table is wider than the near side) and they are merely veiled metal structures or neatly segmented pieces of wood which suggest somehow that infinity has been parcelled and packaged by real-estate speculators. Tuma's purpose is not apparently a broadly philosophical one and his discourse is all the more easy to listen to because there is an austere charm to his art.

Joel Kermarrec, Galerie Mathias Fels, 138 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to Nov. 10.

Kermarrec displays a clinically intellectual form of sadistic eroticism. His drawings, large sheets with well spaced diagrammatic samplings, are both obscure and elegant. Collages (anatomical drawings of a horse's hoof, fragments of leather), photographs (magazine photos of sexy nudes); delicately meticulous drawings. The point resides in the juxtaposition of the idealized image (sexy dream-girl), its symbolic dissection and a vestige of skin to attest that the job has been done. The catalogue test, in a ridiculous piece of pseudo-polit-

ical delirium, tries to read a deep political meaning into all this. It seems doubtful that the philosophy of history requires this sort of anal lyricism.

Takis, Espace Pierre Cardin, 3 Avenue Gabriel, Paris 9, to Nov. 30.

Takis works with magnets. This time the magnet draws a steel rod up against a taut steel wire and the resulting tone is amplified. A large number of such pieces, all identical in appearance, produce a random music that is briefly fascinating.

Man Ray, Galerie Alexandre Iolas, 196 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 6, to Nov. 10. Man Ray's inventive powers

stand out most clearly photographic work he doing ever since the This exhibition includes done between 1917 and of which have become dada, or ironic class medium.

Kosta Alex, Galerie J. cher, 53 Rue de Sein to Oct. 31.

Cardboard cut-out (made with road maps and sculptures) depicting stylized a and their drivers (few few landscapes seen f; locket's point of view), low-key, sophisticated thortative design and sense of color.

## SHARPS AND FLATS

MUNICH.—Mott the Hoople will be at the Theater in der Briennerstrasse on Oct. 21 at 8 p.m. and then on to Brussels on Oct. 24 at the Forest National, also at 8 p.m.

The Delta Rhythm Boys, on their Finnish tour, are being held over in Hameenlinna at the Hotel Atlantik through Nov. 2.

Buddy Rich and his orchestra and the Teddy Wilson trio, touring Britain, will be in London

on Oct. 20 at Palm Croydon; in Paris Oct. 22 at the Gink in London on Oct. Royal Albert Hall and on Oct. 24 at the N All performances 7:30 p.m.

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The Cessna Aircraft Company,  
European Marketing Center,  
Brussels National Airport,  
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Attn: Mr. Ken Brin.

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<b>Trading</b>	—1974— High Low Div Yr S Pct	Sta. 186s High Low Last Chgs	Net Chgs	—1974— High Low
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صبرنا من الاجل

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19-20, 1974

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## Unit Sets Terms Raising Oil Funds

LS, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—France and West Germany have to act as main for Common Market at recycling petro-community countries by payments deficits from quadrupled oil

refusing to assume its guarantor role, the commission proposal specifies.

West Germany's Finance Minister, Hans Apel, announced Wednesday that his cabinet decided to guarantee up to 44.4 per cent of a community bond.

While the Bonn government said its condition for adopting the fund-raising mechanism is that a ceiling should be placed for 1976 at \$3 billion, the commission proposal did not suggest any restriction on the size of loans.

But commission officials noted that within the mechanism it is clearly stated that a community bond can be floated only by unanimous decision of the ESC's ministerial council.

Germans Can Veto

"If the Germans don't want to raise more than \$3 billion in a year, they can veto any fund raising beyond that amount," a commission spokesman said.

Under the commission proposal, loans such as the final financial conditions will have to be agreed on in the council. It also will obligate recipients of proceeds to adhere to stringent economic conditions that the council may impose with any lendings.

This is meant to avoid any country piling up debts while neglecting economic measures that may improve its payments situation.

Commission officials appeared certain their proposal will be adopted by the finance ministers next Monday.

## Panel Finds After Two-Year Study

el Saving Is the Only Solution for U.S.

homies O'Toole

INGTON, Oct. 18 (WP).—A foundation's project policy would up two by by concluding that ration can solve Amer-shortages.

million study strongly at the United States to cut in half the use of energy.

he tried the do-nothing for too many years," woman, the project actor, said yesterday as conference.

The came to put into effect of steps that might e called rationing."

he steps Mr. Freeman said should be adopted o reduce the level of a and curb the U.S. payments deficit. The ites will pay out more billion this year on

ey we delay rationing," man said, "is one more rationing eventually e with us."

man also urged that States adopt new of fuel economy for said that auto makers compelled to build 983 that get 20 miles of gasoline, and 25 illon by the year 2000.

y study group estimat- 20-mile-per-gallon cars the oution more than barrels of oil every

ject said that car milie be improved without ng car size. It noted mile-a-gallon car (versus car today) could be streamlining body de-ut drag, using radial since rolling resistance, engine efficiency and us lighter by substitut-unds of aluminum for is of steel.

improvements may in- price a new car buyer as much as \$450," the ody said. "But the fuel and more than com- for the extra invest-

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Second Ethylene Plant Set for U.K.

Continental Oil Co. (Conoco), of the United States, and two major British enterprises are planning to build a large ethylene plant in Britain that will use gas feedstock from the North Sea. The British enterprises are the National Coal Board and British Steel Corp., both state-owned. The ethylene plant is expected to have a capacity of 450,000 to 500,000 metric tons a year and is planned to be located at Teesside, a major petrochemical center on the east coast of England. On April 30, BP Chemicals International Ltd., a unit of British Petroleum Co., and Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. announced plans to build a 500,000-metric-ton-a-year ethylene plant at Teesside. The BP-ICI plant is scheduled for completion by mid-1977.

**American Brands Eyes Callahan Bid**  
 A spokesman for American Brands says the company is contemplating an offer for the shares of Callahan Ltd. which it does not already own. Discussions are in progress between directors of both firms which may or may not lead to an offer being made by American Brands for all the 14,578,003 ordinary shares of Callahan not already owned by American Brands and all the 4,700,000 preference shares, the spokesman says.

### Armco, Kaiser Cancel Project

Armco Steel Corp. and Kaiser Steel Corp. are canceling plans to develop a mining and steelmaking complex in Australia. A statement by Australian Steel & Mining Corp. Pty. Ltd., the holding company jointly sponsored by Armco and Kaiser, said the project had been studied since 1968. The plant was to have a direct reduction facility using natural gas to convert western Australian iron ore into metallized ore for export. Armco chairman William Verity said in a statement that although viable projects had been identified, efforts to locate an Australian partner had been unsuccessful.

### Grumman Resumes Quarterly Payout

Grumman Corp. Thursday declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share payable Nov. 20, to stock of record Nov. 8. Grumman had deferred action on the dividend in the previous quarter. The company prior to that had been paying 15 cents, although it had no established quarterly rate. Grumman said it has repaid the U.S. Navy \$52 million, representing the total outstanding amount that the company had drawn in loans under an advance payment agreement established with the Navy in 1972. That agreement is now terminated, Grumman said.

### Increase Triggers General Wage Rise

## U.K. Retail Prices Gain 1.1% in Month

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP-DJ).—The rise in British retail prices accelerated sharply in September, rising 1.1 per cent from a month earlier and matching the record 17.1-per-cent, year-to-year gain first set in July. The monthly rise in August had been only 0.1 per cent due to government economic measures.

The rise in the retail price index to 111.0 in September from 109.8 in August triggered another cost-of-living increase of 40 pence a week for more than 10 million British workers.

So far this year there have been eight "threshold" pay rises because of Britain's spiraling inflation.

The rise in September was the largest monthly gain since May. The Department of Employment said last month's increase was due to higher prices for clothing, eggs and many other goods and services.

In August the retail price index gain of 0.1 per cent was the smallest in three years, but this was mainly due to the government's decision to lower the value-added tax to 8 from 10 per cent and grant additional relief on real estate taxes. The seasonal drop in most food prices curbed the rise in prices that month.

The government has said it is making progress in slowing the rate of inflation. The retail price index has risen 9.3 points since being at 101.7 at the end of February, when Prime Minister Harold Wilson's party won the

first national election of this year. The annual rate of inflation since Labor came to power is about 14.3 per cent.

Despite the sharp rise in prices, workers' average earnings have apparently kept slightly ahead of inflation. Up to Aug. 31, the latest period for which statistics are available, average earnings of workers were up 17.7 per cent from a year earlier.

The threshold pay agreement has only one more month to go and it is expected that the retail price index for this month, to be announced in November, will trigger at least one more 40-pence-a-week payment.

## Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Boise Cascade				Imperial Corp. of America				Santa Fe Industries				Telephone*			
Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	398.3	327.4		Revenue (millions)	56.9	52.1		Revenue (millions)	362.5	311.3		Revenue (millions)	426.8	351.8	
Profits (millions)	28.52	21.87		Profits (millions)	8.8	7.4		Profits (millions)	55.75	25.31		Profits (millions)	14.21	17.32	
Per Share	0.93	0.70		Per Share	0.46	0.50		Per Share	1.39	0.99		Per Share	0.70	0.65	
Nine months				Nine months				Nine months				Nine months			
Revenue (millions)	1,119.0	990.7		Revenue (millions)	170.3	151.1		Revenue (millions)	1,058.0	881.7		Revenue (millions)	1,260.0	1,045.0	
Profits (millions)	85.84	65.79		Profits (millions)	12.9	20.0		Profits (millions)	92.58	69.23		Profits (millions)	50.12	45.54	
Per Share	2.90	2.11		Per Share	1.29	1.35		Per Share	3.60	2.71		Per Share	2.16	1.73	
Clark Equipment				Johns-Manville				S. Calif. Edison				Texas Utilities			
Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	340.5	271.1		Revenue (millions)	286.0	232.1		Revenue (millions)	406.5	384.3		Revenue (millions)	235.7	198.1	
Profits (millions)	21.52	10.63		Profits (millions)	17.1	12.25		Profits (millions)	58.28	38.57		Profits (millions)	44.89	39.76	
Per Share	1.63	0.78		Per Share	0.92	0.67		Per Share	1.33	0.88		Per Share	0.80	0.71	
Nine months				Nine months				Nine months				Twelve months			
Revenue (millions)	1,004.0	826.6		Revenue (millions)	811.9	648.5		Revenue (millions)	1,078.0	779.2		Revenue (millions)	694.2	606.7	
Profits (millions)	51.93	39.85		Profits (millions)	41.7	36.2		Profits (millions)	148.36	84.88		Profits (millions)	121.83	109.2	
Per Share	3.82	2.94		Per Share	2.26	1.98		Per Share	8.33	1.93		Per Share	2.18	2.00	
Cummins Engine				Reynolds Industries				Seaboard Coastline Ind.				Transamerica			
Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	196.2	170.5		Revenue (millions)	1,184.0	948.0		Revenue (millions)	358.4	297.7		Revenue (millions)	567.0	529.0	
Profits (millions)	6.93	6.03		Profits (millions)	91.0	63.99		Profits (millions)	33.39	14.80		Profits (millions)	12.85	20.42	
Per Share	.79	.74		Per Share	2.06	1.54		Per Share	1.40	1.02		Per Share	0.26	0.31	
Nine months				Nine months				Nine months				Nine months			
Revenue (millions)	595.9	500.3		Revenue (millions)	3,305.4	2,410.9		Revenue (millions)	1,052.9	804.8		Revenue (millions)	1,623.0	1,540.0	
Profits (millions)	19.11	17.07		Profits (millions)	242.52	197.18		Profits (millions)	69.39	60.18		Profits (millions)	39.53	69.36	
Per Share	2.72	2.49		Per Share	5.47	4.40		Per Share	69.39	60.18		Per Share	0.61	1.04	
Commonwealth Edison				Equibank				B-after securities transactions							
Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973									
Revenue (millions)	107.2	94.7		Revenue (millions)	439.2	367.2									
Profits (millions)	102.4	117.8		Profits (millions)	19.84	16.09									
Per Share	2.03	2.36		Per Share	1.14	0.92									
Nine months				Nine months											
Revenue (millions)	319.6	266.0		Revenue (millions)	1,301.7	1,141.4									
Profits (millions)	13.5	11.9		Profits (millions)	69.59	65.61									
Per Share	.92	.84		Per Share	4.05	3.69									

## Large Inflow of Petrodollars Seen in N.Y. Money Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP-DJ).—A large volume of "petrodollars" from oil-producing nations apparently flowed into the short-term U.S. credit market yesterday.

The Federal Reserve System bought some \$460 million of Treasury bills for a customer in one of the largest such transactions in memory, dealers said.

Separately, another \$279 million was invested by the Fed for a very short period through so-called repurchase agreements for a customer.

It involved \$175 million in overnight transactions and \$104 million until Monday. In repurchase agreements, dealers sell government securities and buy them back in a specific period.

The Fed purchases for customer accounts tie in with the month's oil payment date, generally the 15th of each month. On that day U.S. oil companies make their tax and royalty payments to the producing country governments. In the case of Saudi Arabia, the monthly payment is around \$2 billion, oil industry specialists say.

The heavy purchases helped rally a sagging Treasury bill market, which had begun to sell off sharply during early trading hours.

The market was further buoyed by a \$400-million decline in the money supply statistics released by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York late yesterday. Dealers said they had anticipated a rise in money supply.

For the week ended Oct. 6 the money supply stood at \$280.3 billion compared with an adjusted \$280.7 billion the previous week. For the fiscal quarter ended Oct. 9, the money stock rose 1 per cent, the figures show.

In the week ended Wednesday commercial and industrial loans at the 12 leading New York banks rose \$125 million compared with a \$64-million increase the previous week, the Fed figures show.

The rise in New York was more than offset by a \$339-million decline in business borrowing for the week nationally, the Fed reported.

Several short-term money market rates declined in the statement week statistics show. Dealer-placed commercial paper, used by several banks in their prime rate formulas, averaged 6.56 per cent, down from 10.13 per cent. Negotiable bank certificates of deposit averaged 6.96 per cent, down from 10.28 per cent.

## Japanese Leaders in Feud Over Policy of Tight Money

TOKYO, Oct. 18 (NYT).—Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry said today he saw no need to relax the government's stringent tight-money policy in the face of the nation's rising inflation.

The minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, thus put himself at odds with other leaders of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, who think the policy of curbing demand should be eased soon.

That has brought to the surface a rift that is going on largely out of the public eye among Japan's conservative political leaders, the senior bureaucrats concerned with the economy, business leaders, and some economists.

The issue is whether to continue the restrictive monetary policy, Japan's major instrument for fighting inflation in the post-war era, or loosen up a bit. The former path risks plunging the economy into depression, the latter risks stimulating even more inflation.

The wholesale price index here is about 35 per cent higher than a year ago; the consumer price index is 25 per cent higher.

Mr. Nakasone said today a change in policy could touch off a new round of speculation and even higher prices.

Toshiyuki Hamamoto, the Liberal Democratic Party secretary-general, told a meeting of businessmen yesterday that holding down growth did not necessarily mean stabilized prices and that a balance had to be struck between growth and price stability.

This flight is related, in turn,

## Bank Rate Cut Boosts N.Y. Stocks

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP-DJ).—Prices posted a small gain on the New York Stock Exchange today as the bank prime rate continued to decline.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 3.44 points to 654.88. About twice as many issues advanced as declined.

Volume totaled 16.46 million shares compared with 14.47 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed the gain in part to a prime rate cut to 11 1/4 per cent from 11 1/2 per cent by First National City Bank which was quickly followed by several other banks.

Chemical Bank cut its prime rates also to 11 1/4 per cent, while Morgan Guaranty Trust announced a half-point drop from 11 3/4 to 11 1/4 per cent.

Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., Crocker National Bank and Philadelphia National Bank all posted 11 1/2-per-cent prime rates from 11 3/4 per cent.

Analysts viewed the latest round of reductions as a response to a continued decline this week in short-term money rates which the banks use as the basis to determine their prime rates.

U.S. industries was one of the most active NYSE issues, sliding 3/4 to 3 1/2. The company reported that third-quarter net fell to 8 cents a share from 46 cents a year earlier and it cut the quarterly dividend to 5 cents from 18 cents.

IBM gained 4 1/4 to 184 1/4 after trading as high as 186 3/4. Prior to the market opening, the company denied rumors from Europe that an Arab consortium was negotiating to buy IBM.

Clark Oil sank 1 1/8 to 6 1/8. The company reported a third-quarter profit of \$9.2 million against profit of \$9.2 million a year earlier.

Marley tacked on 1 3/4 to 19. The company said that problems resulting from shortages of materials were beginning to show improvement.

First-South Mortgage Investors fell 1 to 5 1/4. The company

reported that third-quarter net fell to 5 cents a share from 78 cents a year earlier and suspended dividend payments until 1975.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.07 to 69.05.

The most active issue was Terra Chemicals, closing at 15 1/4, up 1/3 on volume of 119,500 shares.

Bond prices held up well despite the heaviest corporate calendar for several years and the announcement that the Treasury

will come to the market for an extra \$2.5 billion cash.

The week's major new issues, which included \$250 million of Exxon Pipeline Co. debentures and a total of \$300 million of Pacific Telephone Co. intermediate notes, all sold well, despite the plethora of top-quality issues available.

The fact that maturities ranged from seven to 30 years, giving investors an extremely wide spectrum from which to choose, contributed to the good response, dealers said.

Treasury bills bounded ahead and the 12-month bill which was auctioned on Wednesday finished the week with a yield fall of around 30 basis points.

The three and six-month bills, which were auctioned last Friday, also moved ahead sharply, dropping between 10 and 25 points over the week.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures prices were strong through most of the session on the Board of Trade but profit-taking sharply trimmed the gains before the close.

Wheat and corn futures closed on mixed tones but soybeans were some 15 cents a bushel higher. Soybean oil was irregular at the close, but meal gained about \$7 a ton.

In New York, copper closed almost 1 1/2 cents below yesterday's levels. Silver rose the daily permissible trading limit of 20 cents.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.31 to 61.70.

## Ford Lays Off Workers

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP-DJ).—Ford Motor Co. Ltd. of Britain today laid off 5,000 additional workers at its Halewood facility as management and union leaders resumed talks on a new pay contract. The layoff was due to a walkout of about 50 maintenance and service workers wanting larger shift-pay allowances.



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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

Figure 1 consists of two line graphs, (a) and (b), plotting the rate of reaction against temperature. Both graphs have a y-axis labeled 'Rate of reaction' and an x-axis labeled 'Temperature / °C'.

Graph (a) shows a bell-shaped curve. The rate of reaction starts at 0 at 0°C, rises to a peak of 10 at 40°C, and then falls to 0 at 80°C. The curve is labeled 'Enzyme A'.

Graph (b) shows a curve that rises sharply from 0 at 0°C to a rate of 10 at 20°C, and then levels off at a rate of 10 for temperatures up to 80°C. The curve is labeled 'Enzyme B'.

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In	S	F/E	50%	High	Low
Corr	40	1	97%	97%	95%
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75	26	29	37%	37%	
76	26	29	37%	37%	
77	26	29	37%	37%	
78	26	29	37%	37%	
79	26	29	37%	37%	
80	26	29	37%	37%	
81	26	29	37%	37%	
82	26	29	37%	37%	
83	26	29	37%	37%	
84	26	29	37%	37%	
85	26	29	37%	37%	
86	26	29	37%	37%	
87	26	29	37%	37%	
88	26	29	37%	37%	
89	26	29	37%	37%	
90	26	29	37%	37%	
91	26	29	37%	37%	
92	26	29	37%	37%	
93	26	29	37%	37%	
94	26	29	37%	37%	
95	26	29	37%	37%	
96	26	29	37%	37%	
97	26	29	37%	37%	
98	26	29	37%	37%	
99	26	29	37%	37%	
100	26	29	37%	37%	

[illegible]

As noted, rates of dividends  
annual disbursements based

[illegible]

649  $\frac{1}{2}$  640 649  $\frac{1}{2}$  650  
log = 3.550

5 (5 tons)		
416	467	476 -476 1
493	477	482 1/2-483
477	469	474-475
474 1/2	468	471 1/2-472
471	467	470 1/2-472
U.N.T.		470 -471
471		470 -471
ies: 875.		

	Today
	8id-asked
per wire bars:	
spot .....	587 - 588
1 months .....	585.5 - 586.5
odes: 587	568 - 569
3 months .....	586 - 587
spot .....	2945 - 2975
3 months .....	2985 - 2990
spot .....	229 - 230

spot .....	333 - 333,5
months .....	315 5 - 314 5

spot ....	199.5	199.2
months....	204.4	204.5

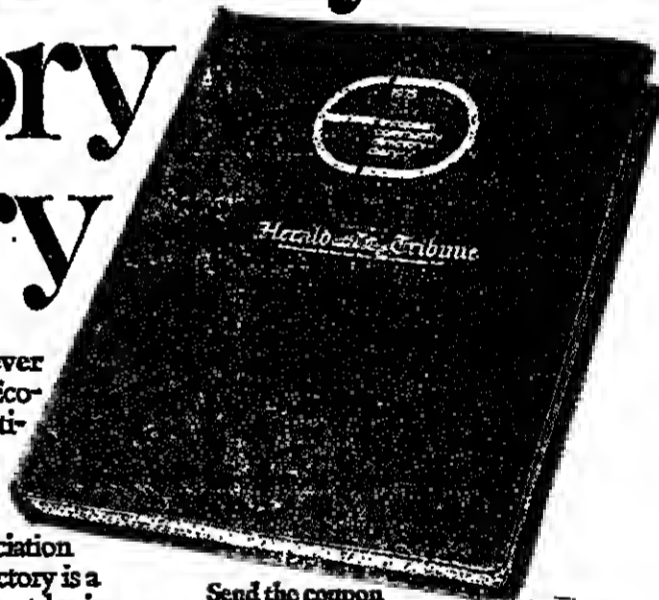
  

Paris Commod		
High	Low	Ch bid.
4632	4600	4602
4646	4770	4768
4626	4760	4828
4614	4725	4798
4475	4435	4452
4390	4355	4366
983	949	954
971	905	910
985	890	900

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## LINGUAL LAPSES—By Bert Rosenfield

A 15x15 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is filled with black squares, and the white squares are numbered from 1 to 157. The numbers are placed in the top-left corner of each starting square. The grid is a standard crossword puzzle layout with a mix of black and white squares.

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
17 Treacher feature	64 Preverbal	65 Notre Dame	89 Chakovsky's Uncle	126 Tennis pro
18 Look and talk in	65 Babel	90 Of ballet	90 Cubist artist	127 Cubist artist
19 A nasty way	46 Holy word	70 Corvina, for	33 Dowries	129 Untrue
20 Goddam of	47 Poem—of	71 Grief	85 Quilts	131 Eerie attendant
21 British diplomat	48 "Whisper"	71 Good	87 Bill's sign	132 Dill's portrait
22 Howard	48 Work	14 Operands and	90 Author's wife	133 Fish with sup- erced
23	50 With easily	14 Clozings	100 —do	
24	51 Grain beetle	76 Nietzsche	106 Shakespeare	134
25 Satisfaction	52 Bookie: Var.	109 Iowa	104 Paintings	135 Buenos Aires name
26 A sort of	54 White Heron	13 River tale	105 Bare debris	
27	54 Italia	13 Astoria Marley	106 Spinning	137 Perhaps daily
28 A Cardinal cap	55 Lacking	80 Astoria: Sp.	108 Muff	139 From a distance
29 Asia river	56 Judgment	83 Maligancy	109 Fawcett	140 Back and forth
30 They say,	57 Bore name in	87 Barnstorming	111 We go to: Z.	141
31 has 1 <sup>st</sup>	58	112 One of three	112 One of three	145 Tenacious
32	59 G. G. Stuart	113 Signature of	114 Initial	146
33	60 Emancipation	120	120	146 Baseball statistic
34 Snakin'	62 Pathway of song	36 Ehren Zimbalist	123 Loves	
35	63 "Columbus"	74 Wad. people	124	147 Ancestral
36 Jubilate	64 author	87 Exotic and fused	125 Suffrages	148 Glasgow veto

## BOOKS

**THE 158-POUND MARRIAGE**  
By John Irving. Random House. 245 pp. \$5.95

JOHN IRVING's title suggests that marriage is a middle-weight attempt to solve heavy-weight problems, a shaky structure for controlling the uncontrollable, a strategy for lulling the ego into habits and security in the hope that it will forget its Faustian hunger. The 156-*Found* "Marriage" depicts that marriage as a precarious balancing, and immobilizing, of the urge for novelty that, according to Freud, is an inherent instability in our makeup. Our children, one of the book's characters says, are the "adventurous, exploratory" element in our married lives. Through them, we can still "try" to be "Wives" or husbands, he adds, are almost "rational" choices.

Not every husband or wife would be satisfied with these equations, and the two couples who make up the main characters of "The 153-Pound Marriage" are not. To the naked eye, they seem to be doing all right. Each couple is very close and sexually compatible. They are not bored. They enjoy their work and their children. But their never-resting minds—they are all what we call "complicated" people—cannot resist the monstrous "if" implied in the simple behavior. A violent argument—no matter how momentary—seems to be a kind of death for them.

Severin Winter and his wife, Esli, enter into a "swap" exchange with the unnamed narrator and his wife, Utheh, because "things were not equal between them" and they groped towards an adjustment in obedience to the new demand for equality. Severin had unintentionally fallen into a clandestine affair, and his wife had discovered it. As a result, both felt that he owed "something" to her. In such clandestine affairs, women, by definition, sneaky or furtive, they decided to work off their emotional disequilibrium in a fully-shared fornication. So much for rationality.

One day, Severin finds a pair of the other husband's under-shorts mixed among his in his drawer. A former wrestler, he seizes them and stretches the waistband as far as he can, as if to ask: How elastic is marriage? Already, he has begun to resent the intrusion of the other man. In a richly ambiguous gesture, the narrator's wife goes even further: she sits the crotches of all her husband's underpants.

Her gesture implies that the bottom, the basis, the fit, the utility, have all gone out of their marriage. True, they have experienced a wild and thrilling rebirth of sexual desire—but, say as money once was, sex is now seen as the root of all evil. Both couples virtually forgo their children for example. And then, like money, sex also becomes a symbol of power and greed. Is one partner getting more satisfaction than the other? Are they giving up too much control of themselves in the scramble for sensation? Is it

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[illegible]

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